AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We perceive that a movement is on foot to establish an Agricultural Society in Wake County. Some other counties in the State have already such societies formed, and are profiting by the advantages they give. It seems to us the clearest thing in the world that Agricultural Associations are calculated to benfit all connected with them; for certainly, if one man finds that a particular mode of culture is attended with success or the contrary, he confers a great benefit on others by communicating the experiment, that they may profit by his experience. This sort of communication being reciprocated, as is intended to be the case in associations of this kind, must inevitably redound to the good of all. We live in an age of improvement, and this improvement is as applicable to the pursuit of tilling the earth as to any other art way to a more convenient mode of attaching that turning out land and clearing others, is beginning to be superceded by an attention to improvement and rescusitation of the soil. But these, with the few other advances made by farmers in this section, are but the mere alphabet to the great Book that must yet ers; the experience of others must be tested, their on its cold-blooded pivot, and considering which horn author. own experience must be imparted to others, and a spir- of the dilemma it had better take hold of. it of advance enkindled, before they can attain to the advantages that may be reaped from a judicious system of farming.

We had a communication some time since on the subject of forming an Agricultural Society in Warren, waves and struggling to keep their heads above and hoped that the same would be cordially responded to; but it seems the subject has been allowed to pass from the minds of those interested. We would again call attention to the matter and solicit those who have bestowed thought upon the advantages to be derived from such a Society, to an expression of opinion particular, as calculated to deceive the people by of-

success shall be attained.

We would ask those interested in this matter to The County, and especially the county seat, began to dwindle, like many others that raise about half enough to eat and have not the advantages of trade to supply pace, and, consequently, the happiness of her citizens established upon an unshakeable foundation. Ask any of her enlightened citizens the cause of all this, and he will proudly tell you that it is owing almost of tillage.

We hope the interest of the subject will awaken Warren farmers from their lethargy and inactivity, and that philanthropy and patriotism will induce them to seek and impart to others information that will result in good to all. And this can be done in no better way than by forming an Agricultural Society. Warrenton News.

PLOW DEEP AND PLANT SHALLOW. Mr. Editor : In looking about me this year, I have noticed a great number of farmers in this part of the country breaktheir corn nearly as deep-as is the old adage with us, " Plow deep and plant deep-but plant deep any- opposed the principle. how." Now, sir, do you not know that this is a mistake as was ever made by intelligent farmers, be- It is emphatically a resolution "for Buncombe" in cause I have tried it and I know it by experience. the broadest acceptation of the term. My rule is to plow deep, and plant shallow, (contraplow deep (subsoil from fifieen to twenty inches) will, through a chemical process, turn to soil; and to foundation of the object I have a deep, loose soil, and will always secure mois- what was its cost? we have forgotten. ture to the roots of corn. The question might be asked: Why is it that he don't plant his corn deep ? It is this: suppose I break my land fifteen inches deep and plant my corn twelve? I would only have task, we fear, to point out things which are humbugs by step, until he now stands acknowledged and resthree inches of loose dirt for my corn to grow in, and than by any research, even the most diligent, to dismore than probable that would be clay, while the cover anything which is not. Barnum is not the only roots of corn would have little or no advantage from humbugger, nor are those whose sums, ranging from soil-this must be to all, that will look at the reason of \$10 to 121 cents, have gone to fill his coffers, the only the case, very obvious. I would ask some of your humbuggees. There is hardly-nay, there is never readers that have their doubts about this (if they a time when some claptrap movement does not occusuccess with your paper, I remain,

than would pay all their taxes for five years.

hundred loads of manure are worth five hundred dol- tack wiser and better men than themselves because lars to the field. Forty per cent off this is two hun- not willing to go so far, and pronounce any man who

IMPORTANT REPORT IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. Mr. Segar, from the Committee on Internal Improvements in the Virginia House of Delegates, on Tuespublic works in the State as early as practicable: For the James River and Kanawha Company, a

loan of \$300,000, to discharge existing arrears, and \$400,000 for the extension of the Canal to Covington; for the extension of the Central Railroad from Covington to the head of steam navigation on the Kanawha river, \$1,000,000; for the completion of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, a loan of \$600,000; for the completion of the South-side Railroad, \$360,-000; for the completion of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, \$450,000; for the completion of the completion of the Manassas Gap Railroad, \$400,000; for the construction of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, \$480,000; for the Richmond and York River Railroad, \$300,000; and for the improvement of the lower James River, \$115,000, of which said appropriations, not more than one half of each shall be expended in a single year.

CURE FOR CANCERS. The Franklin (Tenn.) Review says that Mr. George Bennet, of Williamson county, cured himself of a cancer on the nose with which he had suffered intensely for years, by the following simple process:

He procured about a peck of clean red oak bark. by first cutting off the rough outside, and put it into a vessel containing about two gallons of water which he boiled over a slow fire until the ooze became quite strong, when he strained it through a cloth to remove all the particles of the bark. Then he again put it into the clean veesel and simmered it over a slow fire till it came to the consistency of molasses, when it is fit for use. It is then spread upon a piece of silk or other soft rag, and applied to the diseased part. He used about two fresh plasters every week, until the and 14 days. The number of school teachers has incancer was removed and the wound healed. He says it is not painful, but believes it an infallible remedy.

recommended that the next annual State Agricultural mer, and 199,429 in winter—the average attendance Fair be held in Macon, inasmuch as the city author- being respectively 132,422, and 152,564. Besides itles of that place have again offered the sum of four these public schools, we have 69 incorporated acadether and enlarged accommodations in the way of academies, averageing 16,658 scholars. buildings being needed, a sub-committee has been Federal Union, (Ga.) | stitutional.

THE BUNCOMBE RESOLUTIONS. We have heard of speeches " for Buncombe,' and here are a couple of Resolutions for the same

" Resolved, That we regard the proposed amendment of our State Constitution by Legislative enact-ment, in a single particular, as calculated to deceive Mr. Buchanan, Mr. London and other gentlemen. the people by offering the shadow while it withholds the substantial relief required.

Resolved, 'That we regard an unrestricted Convention of the people as the only proper mode of amending the Constitution and will not therefore support for the office of Governor, any man who shall advocate the former instead of the latter mode of amendment."- Buncombe Whig Meeling.

These resolutions, it seems, form the Whig platform for the West. The Greensboro' Patriot endors- unsophisticated, can feel any embarrassment in apto the pursuit of thing the carting and plough has given es them and pledges its aid to their advocacy; the The and splurges about the "mountaineers," thinking us of the leading public questions of the day; declaring old suicidal method of clearing, wearing out, and all so green and ignorant as to swallow his fulsome flattery for praise and to gulp down his fustian for in and maintained as a final settlement of the slavery by the Republican leaders, and Mr. Monroe was elecsublimity; the Charlotte Whig rakes up all the old question, and deprecating intervention on the part of tactics used four years ago, but which have been ob- this country, in the affairs of Europe. He has desolete ever since, reminding us of the valiant Pat- clined the public dinner tendered him by his friends lander who after the battle was over, rushed up ex- and admirers in this city, in a letter which you will claiming, " Where's the inemy ?" be studied by the husbandman. Science into the gister is kinder this way and kinder that, see-sawing letter does infinite credit to the head and heart of its

Well, any platform is better than none-drowning men catch at straws-and we are glad anti-Free Suffragers have at length found a plank on which to rest, strength and confidence to his party, as any nominee after having been "at sea" so long, buffeting the

But enough of pleasantry. Let us dissect these esolutions, analyze them, and see what they mean. · We regard the proposed amendment of our State Constitution by Legislative enactment, in a single through our columns. Keep the matter stirring until fering the shadow, while it withholds the substantial

How ! in what way ! Cannot the people judge look to the county of Edgecombe for example of the between a "shadow" and a "substance?" good results of an Agricultural Society. Twenty is the shadow "calculated to deceive the people," years ago that County flourished to some little extent and what the "substantial relief required? The Bunon account of the Wagon Commerce from the west __ combe Meeting condescends not to inform us. Will the Railroad was built, and this revenue was cut off. not Legislative enactment obtain the same, as regards "a single particular," that a Convention would? Then if Legislative enactment obtains only a "shadow," a Convention would do no more. But it is not the deficiency. She then turned her attention to the a shadow—the people know it is not; and though it improvement of her soil; the advantages of associa- is easy to pass a resolution declaring it one, it would tion were laid hold of; as a consequence, Agriculture be a difficult matter to describe how it is one. It is flourished and Edgecombe is now one of the first counties in the State; her wealth increasing, her lands improving, her educational and other facilities keeping plain and expound it and to show it is nothing but a

Four years ago Gov. Reid introduced the matter in the canvass for Governor, and "humbug" resounded from nearly the entire Whig press of the State. Gov. solely to the improvements she has made in the art Manly beat him only 800 votes, or a little the rise. This opened the eyes of some folks. Two years flaw;" in his political career there has been no variago the same candidates were before the people, Gov. Reid with the same principles, and Gov. Manly pretending to be a Free Suffrage man. A majority of nearly 3000 in favor of Free Suffrage stretched the eyes of those that one of 800 against it had opened. But we hear nothing said against the mode until the Legislature convenes at Raleigh. The principle had been opposed, but when the opposition was found ineffectual, then the mode was attacked-and by whom Where did this opposition to the mode originate? Not among the people-not with candidates canvassing up their lands about ten inches deep, and planting ing before the people; but at Raleigh, among politicians, and among the very men who had previously

This first resolution, then, merely asserts a thing mistake? If you don't, I do know that is as broad a without proof, and without a why, how, or wherefore.

The second resolution is merely a consequence of ry to the recommendation of several "Agricultural the first. We have no doubt that if Gov. Keid had papers,") and I will give you my reason for so doing. proposed the amendment by a Convention, that mode would have been opposed and that hy Legislative en-I plow deep (subsoil from fifieen to twenty inches) would have been opposed and that by Legislative enso as to get as much clay on top as possible, which as been extensively circulated in the papers,
so as to get as much clay on top as possible, which as been extensively circulated in the papers,
patriotism; and, therefore, when following his own
truth.

We are not complaining, but we speak for the
that Mr. Clemens obtained his seat in the Senate by turn the soil under the clay, in which I intend for the to the Constitution by Legislative enactment bring roots of corn to grow. I have the rows in which I the questions more directly before the people than by intend planting run off about four inches deep; by a Convention, and it is much cheaper, and probably this means I secure the richest soil for my corn to take more expeditious. Will some one inform us how root in; and by ploving deep and planting shallow, long the Virginia Convention was in session and

HUMBUG AND CANT. It would be a much easier

Mountain Banner.

question it at all) to try the experiment this year, py the public attention, when some man or body of and inform you of the result. Wishing you great men do not endeavor to pass themsetves off for more than they are worth mentally and morally. Nineteentwentieths of the so-called "reform" movements of PLAIN FACTS FOR PLAIN FARMERS. Farmers are the day are just so many egregious and unmitigated weigh them down. But it is a notorious fact that is known as the Maine Liquor Law. There can be presidency. ninety-nine hundreth's of our farmers lose and waste little doubt but the total avoidance of spiritnous liqmore valuable manures on their premises annually uors as a beverage is a consummation devoutly to be wished, -so is general piety and church-going; but rolton, Ky., written by General Butler himself, in We think we hear some of our farmers say that we are who, in these days, unless ambitious of the reputamistaken, because they keep their straw and their cat- tion of a bigot or a fool, would pass laws for the purtle in a vard and make two or three hundred loads of pose of making men pious by Statute. Temperance manure in a year. True, but they lose forty per cent of is purely a matter of moral obligation and is no more this very manure by improper management of it. within the legitimate province of legal compulsion Generally it lies on a steep side hill below their barn, than piety, yet this Maine law would convert the with all the water from the barn running through it State into a gigantic Division of the Sons of Tempfor nine months, washing out twenty per cent of its erance, not enforcing Temperance by moral sussion value, and carrying it into the nearest run or creek, and voluntary pledges, but compelling it under the and then they haul it into their fields in August, and pains and penalties of the law. This humbug is havspread it out for two or three weeks, on the top of ing every thing its own way in the Eastern States, the ground, allowing the sun to evaporate twenty per and making strong efforts in some of the Middle and cent more of its valuable properties, before it is plow- Western. Some would even wish to see it in force ed under ground, where it ought to nave been before here. Now we have noticed the names of those who Butler for their purposes, they will find themselves large majority of those who belong to the South are and one of the "first of living men." it was ever permitted to become dry. Here is the flourish so big in connection with this movement most awfully mistaken. forty per cent gone at two operations. Now, three North. They are humbugs, all of them. They at-

> refuses not only to sign the pledge on his own account but to force others to sign it, as totally unworthy of public respect or private confidence. This humbug is gotten up by designing men, who intoxicating drinks are themselves humbugs-most cause a man while under its influence, to act otherwise

and proper effort should be spared that might have a and the still more rapid glancing over exchange patendency to restrain, if not to abolish their use; but pers, and the versatility acquired by his random exlet us have no political hobbies-no compulsory piety. The cant of the christian who belies the nameof the reformer who only seeks notoriety-of the politrumpet-of the abolitionst who feels for every megro, but the one starving at his own door-of the purity which visits upon unfashionable sinners all the holy horrors which had been suspended over the head of and body are weary with long continued exertion, stroy the Banks, establish one currency for the peoof vanities; all is vanity." Every paper we pick up is full of some proceedings-some canting-some rapidly exploding humbug. We are dreadfully tired of humbug—dreadfully; and in fear that our readers should already have come to the conclusion that this article is a humbug, we cut it short off, merely remarking in conclusion, that the greatest of humbugs of all are the "woman's rights conventions," since no body denies their right to do just as they please, and all masculine mankind is their most obedient,

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS. The 15th an nual report covering the year 1851, states that the amount of money raised by taxation for the support of public schools in the State was upwards of \$915,-839. The number of public schools has swelled from 2918 to 3987, and the average length of school terms has advanced from 6 months and 25 days to 7 months creased even in a greater ratio, viz: from 5961 in amid the thousand perplexities that surround him, 1837 to 8691 at the present time. The number of pub- and his short comings are rigidly noticed and set AGRICULTURAL FAIR. The Executive Committee of scholars of all ages in the schools, 179,497, in sum- world! how unhappy the unfortunate Editor!

humble servant.

Wilmington Journal.

grounds occupied by the Society for the last Fair. it as his opinion that the Maine Liquor law is uncon-

JAMES BUCHANAN. The Richmond correspondent of the Lynchburg Express, writing from that City during Mr. Buchan-

an's recent visit to Judge Mason, says : " I spent last evening very agreeably to a late heur, Every thing passed off to the delight of those present, and to the henor of the distinguished gentleman whose guests we were. It was the first time I had ever enoved the pleasure of seeing and conversing with the distinguished Pennsylvania Statesman. He is a large robust old gentleman, of an erect and commanding person, and an iron constitution. He is very fluent and agreeable in his conversation, and entirely republican in his manners and address. No one, the least proaching and conversing with him, as it were with some old familiar friend. He spoke freely his views his desire to see the compromise measures acquiesced

Should Mr. Buchanan be, as he most probably will, the nominee of the Baltimore Democratic National Convention, he will probably impart as much has done since the days of Jackson.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Stephen A. Douglas is an adopted son of Illinois. He entered that State as a journeyman carpenter, and who went in sustained by an overwhelming majority. at twenty-six years of age he sat a profound judge Gen. Jackson was pledged to the principles of Jefferupon the bench of her supreme court. Since then he has successively filled every honorable and high office which that State could confer, and at the age gy to restore the government to its original simplicity of forty-one he is facile princeps of the American and purity. He was successful in this, as in all pre-Senate-the bright morning star of the National De- vious undertakings; but it became his duty to lay mocratic party-and is designated by millions of voices from Maine to Texas as the future helmsman of the nation. He is no relic of the past-no fossil remains of by gone time-no past defeat casts its omi- public liberties. The responsibility was great, but nous shadow in his path. Hope and youth blaze the man of the age met it with an iron purpose and before him; success sits like a halo on his brow. He has already passed every contemporary competitor, yet all may see that the history of this man is still a

ed. He is the NEW MAN in the field. He belongs to no clique of the old fogies-in Virginia or any where With him all ranks of the party-the young and the obscure, as well as the old and hitherto disthe orators and the presses of the Federal party to match against the ridiculous qualities, the absurd dent of a free State, he is yet a Southern Planter question. In every interest he is irrevocably identied with us; and when the uproar over the Fugitive straightest Southern Democrat could wish to blot. country; and its heart will recognise its perfect representative. Sprung directly from the people, without the most remote aids of birth or fortune, educated alone against the world, he has risen with the sheer force of a superb intellect and undaunted heart, step,

WILLIAM O. BUTLER.

Richmond Examiner.

Our Telegraphic report from Washington yesterday, announced the important fact that " Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, has received a letter from Gen. William O. Butler, defining his position on the con .- power. But this President died also; and for the secpromise measures and repudiating all free-soil predi- ond time their Vice President assumed power. And lections," and this pronunciamento has caused great often complaining of the burthen of high taxes that shams. The newest and prominent of these shams excitement among the friends of candidates for the

two or three weeks. We saw a letter, dated at Car- yet they are about to consign him to the same fate! which he stated distinctly and positively that he approved the resolutions passed at the recent State Democratte Convention in Kentucky, and it will be recol- Taylor, a Southern man, without pledges in 1848, so lected that these resolutions approved unhesitatingly the Southern Whigs must take Scott, a Northern the compromise measures, and consequently repudia- man, without pledges in 1852. They profess to be ted all free-soil measures, of every kind and description. We make this positive assertion on personal knowledge, because we have seen the insidious and again in 1850; and yet with these professions on treacherous attempt made by the abolition coterie of the Evening Post to misrepresent the principles of General Butler, of Kentucky. If the abolitionists, and the malicious, disappointed men of the free-soil faction in this State, imagine that they can use Gen.

LIFE OF AN EDITOR. But few employments are so unfavorable to careful reading, mature reflection, fore." We can judge of the future only by the past. and elegant composition, as those of an Editor, esnecially an Editor of a Daily Paper. It is expected that he should not only read every thing, but it is expeceither have some sinister purpose to effect, or are de- ted that he should read every thing in advance of day, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, prosirous of a little petty notoriety. By the way, all every body else, so as to guide the taste of others in certain well-defined and well-known principles. What the selection of all new books, periodicals, &c. Like arrant humbugs, and cheats. They misrepresent a well constituted guager, he examines the articles things-they give a false coloring to events-they prepared for the public palate, and chalks the proof and quantity as indicated by his critical analysis. ertion of the mind, are favorable to any thing but a one; when conceptions come hot and glowing as from a furnace. Composition under the influence of such an afflatus, is but a pleasure. But when soul more favored iniquity, leads us to exclaim " vanity how hard to rouse the drooping faculties from repose, ple and another for the office-holders, and lead to emand command that intellectual energy which is necessary to the conception and production of a readable article! But, well, or ill, inspired, or jaded, the has disappointed all their calculations and predictions; comes to whisper a kind word of encouragement, or suggest a luminous train of thought. The article is tion to this, the Tariff of 1846, about which they instraw? or to use a modern simile, who can draw sweet strains of music from an unstrung harp?

The Editor is justly entitled to your sympathy. on a tread-mill. Surely, nothing but the pressure of force of Macaulay are expected in a leader written

But, the "unkindest cut of all," and one which many feel most acutely, is when he is not only blamed, but left - unpaid. That neglect takes away the

STANDARD THE

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1852.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF WHIGGERY. We showed in our last how parties were formed at pectively assumed; and we propose now briefly to trace these parties from that period to the present. Mr. Jefferson served eight years, and was suc-

ted to succeed Mr. Madison. But the Federalists, who had lost character with the people on account of their opposition to Mr. Madison and the war, and the first time, to change their name, which they did, tinguish them more clearly from the others, Demoelected, and what he was while President, and afterwards. He was succeeded by Gen. Jackson in 1828. son and Madison, and he labored with zeal and enerhis strong arm on the National Bank, and to arrest it in its march to supreme control, and thereby save the an unquailing front. He broke the power of that and all similar institutions forever; but the act warmed future. His political connections are yet to be form- the old Federalists into a new life, and they, with thousands of his friends who fell off from him, rallied in all portions of the country against him. Some of his friends left him because they were corrupt, and tinguished-will have their equal chance. He has preferred Bank accommodations to the best interests past backslidings, no indiscreet speeches, for of their country-others, because they doubted his power to divert the deposites from that institution, words, the follies, and the worse errors of Winfield and were willing to unite in putting a check on what Scott. His Democracy is the "chrysolite without they regarded as an undue exercise of Executive ance or shadow of turning. In his whole life there him, did so in the honest belief that, without a Nahas not been one hour of vacillation, nor a single secof movement, precision of thought, and the most en- prove and prosper. The leaders of these forces, so larged views of our national interests, have ever gui- strangely compounded, looked about for a new name; him. Even his geographical position forbids and the Raleigh Register admits that they found it the suspicion of sectional feeling or thought. A resi- and assumed it, "about the year 1830." A New -for the Senator from Illinois is the master of an York Editor, who had been a Jackson man, was sudestate and of slaves in North Carolina. He has stood | denly accommodated by the National Bank, then strugby the South in every trying scene and on every test gling for existence with Old Hickory; and forthwith this Editor turned his batteries on Jackson, and assum-Slave law convulsed the North, he was the first man ed his position as one of the leaders of the new party. in a free State who had the courage to stand in the He dug up the name from the graves of the Revolumidst and denounce its enemies as the enemies of the tion, and announced it. It was the name of Whig. country's weal. He never gave a vote which the Thousands of the honest people of the country were He is not afraid of the people; and therefore never gulled and deceived by it-it was a glorious and a stops to think how himself will be affected by this hallowed name, and in the simplicity of their hearts the Whigs are to sustain their papers, and it is their and distinctly charged, on the authority of a letter or that particular question. Sprung from them, one they could not believe that the leaders who had asfind himself at variance with popular sentiment. He principles distinctly set forth. They were for a Nais the true type of this powerful and growing new tional Bank, a high protective Tariff, for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and against the Independent Treasury. These principles were by his own thirst for knowledge, he supported him- emblazoned on all their banners from Maine to Louself from infancy by his daily labor; and battling siana. They triumphed in 1840; but their President died, John Tyler proved true to his ancient pledges, and their victory was barren and useless. In 1844 pected as the chief champion of the Democratic party. they tried it again, and were defeated; but in 1848. having changed their name again to that of "noparty" men, and with a candidate who had no particular opinions for any section, but who was surrounded with a halo of glory acquired in an honorable foreign war, they succeeded once more in gaining now what do we see? They threw John Tyler aside because he did not prove himself a true Whig; but We have known this fact for some time, probably Mr. Fillmore is a Whig without spot or blemish, and They want another military chieftan; and the Whies of the North now declare that as they took General "Union" men now, for they changed their name their lips those of them who belong to the free States refuse to endorse the late "compromise" as a finality, President. They pronounce him a "statesman"!! and seek to re-open the Slavery agitation, which is fraught with so much danger to the Union; while a prepared to acquiesce in this conduct of their Northern allies, and are ready to take Scott as they took Harrison and Tyler, " without a why or a where-

has been the result ? These principles were steadily pressed for fifteen years, but the people as steadily declined to approve them; and to this day, not the than his sober good sense would dictate, and no fair The rapid conning over of the work to be reviewed, first one of them has been established in the administration of the government. On the contrary, Democratic principles have prevailed and been established; and connected train of thought. Every one who has been under the influence of those principles immense adin the habit of writing much, knows that there are ditions have been made to our national territory, and tician who praises honesty while he blows his own times when a quasi insipiration seems to come upon the country is every where advancing and prospering beyond all former example. The Independent Treasury, which these Federal leaders declared would debezzlements and heavy losses of the public funds, "copy" must be prepared, and so, like a reluctant and not one of these leaders, from President Fillmore school boy, he mounts the tripod. No friendly spirit down, has moved or will move to repeal it. In addiat length finished, greatly to his own relief, and per- dulged in similar predictions of evil, is working to haps to the one who reads it; for who can, like the the satisfaction of the great masses of the people in unhappy Israelite in Egypt, make bricks without all quarters; and no effort has been made by the Whigs, as a party, to change it. Who wants a National Bank at this time? No one-no Whig leader kind hearted reader. His toils for your amusement rises up to demand such an institution. We submit, are as laborious and as ceaseless as those of a convict then, that the Whig leaders have signally failed in poverty could ever induce any one to choose the wear- their policy; and that they are bound, as honest men isome profession. When, therefore, his efforts are and good citizens, not only to approve Democratic found fault with; when the classic elegance and measures as they are doing by their silence, but to come forward and stand by them in good faith, as the best means, under the sanction of popular preference lic schools in the Commonwealth is 3987. Number down against him, how unkind is the consorious and authority, of advancing and securing the general prosperity and welfare. Will these leaders do this ? Some of them will, but the majority-never! Pride of fiction and the lanes and alleys of perversion and of opinion will restrain them from this open and man- misrepresentation we leave to our neighbor of the thousand dollars for the location of the Fair. Farmies, averageing 4154 scholars, 787 unincorporated sole remaining solace in his afflictions. Consider, ly course, and ambition and selfishness will urge Register. good, kind, gentle reader, whether the "laborer is them forward in their old paths. We appeal, then, Idings being needed, a sub-committee has been pointed to superintend the erection on the beautiful conds occupied by the Society for the last Fair.

The Hon. John C. Spencer, it is said, has given it as his opinion that the Maine Liquor law is unconvery freshness and youth of his heart.

The communication of "Newbern," relative to the who are really Republicans at heart—to those Palmetto Banner. left Jackson because they honestly believed that a shall appear in our next.

Let the past, then, be examined, and let the people

We have said that these leaders started out with

duly reflect upon it and be warned in time.

from experience, that it is not-to the White men. who were lured off in 1836 by leaders who professed Patriot, proposes that a Convention of the Whips who were lured off in 1836 by leaders who proved held in Salisbury in June next, "for the purpose ratifying the nomination" of the White Buren—to the thousands of honest Whigs, who were ratifying the nomination" of the Whig candidate deceived by the name, and thus induced to abandon the Governor, "if it be approved," This writer we write the deceived by the name, and thus induced to abandon the closely intimates that if the deceived we have the control of the deceived by the name, and thus induced to abandon the closely intimates that if the deceived we have the control of the deceived by the name, and thus induced to abandon the closely intimates that if the deceived by the name, and thus induced to abandon the closely intimates that if the deceived by the name, and thus induced to abandon the closely intimates the control of t Republican fold—to all of these would we appeal, in clearly intimates that if the April Convention all the most earnest tones, to review their course, to con-We showed in our last how parties were formed at the close of the Revolution, and the names they resexamine and see if it is not their duty, as it is their of firmness and common honesty sufficient to interest, to come back to the old faith and take their him either to go for or against a Convention stand once more under the broad banner of Jefferson and in that case it will be the duty of "the and Jackson. Ask your leaders, men of the masses, freemen" to meet at Salisbury and act prom ceeded by Mr. Madison, who was also a Republican. what they are for. They will tell you they are for the premises. This writer wants an "honest" The Federalists opposed his administration, opposed The Federalists opposed his administration, opposed the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will date; and he emphatically declares that if the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will be declared the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will be declared the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will be declared the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will be declared the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will be declared the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will be declared the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will be declared the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will be declared the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will be declared the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will be declared the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will be declared the Union, and that they are Whigs; and that will be declared the Union, and the Union th the war with England, and left no means untried to induce the people to turn the Republican party out of be all! Principles they never speak of; measures— leaders will bring out a candidate, and go to with the limit of the lim power and put them in. But the people stood firmly they have none. Why, then, do you still cling to ing" with him "on both sides of the stream, in them? The Democrats are as good Union men as vain hope of thus cunningly catching votes at you are; and they hold in as much reverence as you to elect him Governor," they will "be defeated do the maxims, the principles, and the immortal me- least ten to fifteen thousand majority." mories of our Revolutionary fathers. You call your- "True Whig" no doubt wants is, a candidate please The Raleigh Re- find published in the city papers of to-day. This their Hartford Convention sympathies, concluded, for selves Whigs—are the Democrats, then, Tories? You to an open and free Convention, who will take proanswer, indignantly, No! Why, then, arrogate to in all portions of the State for such a Convention. and assumed that of National Republican; and the yourselves a name which is common property, and against Equal Suffrage by legislative enactments real Republicans were then called, in order to disas it does yours? Our measures have triumphedcratic Republicans. Mr. Mo nroe was succeeded by yours have failed; and now, as you do not propose to Mr. Adams. Every one knows how Mr. Adams was disturb those measures, we ask you to "come over and help us "-to unite with us in sustaining and ed to sanction it; but would urge upon the Wh improving these measures, and thus the country will the West a full attendance of their strongest men be benefitted, harmony among the masses of the people will be restored, and we shall, indeed, have a "no-party" era. Now is the time for reflection and action. It is manly and noble to confess error and way deemed most wise and effectual. return to the right. The wise only learn by experience; and a brave man is never afraid to announce a the East are denouncing in heavy terms these move change of opinion, when that change is the result of ments of their Western allies. The last Albemark honest conviction and based on honest purposes. But Bulletin characterizes the policy of the Westen your motives will not be impugned. You, who be- Whigs as "suicidal," and asks, "will men, who prolong to the masses, can have no object, in politics, tend to be especially conservative in their sentiments but to benefit your country; and you have a right, RUTHLESSLY TEAR UP THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE GOT without reference to the action of leading Whigs, to ERNMENT, and destroy forever the prospects of their form your opinions, to express them, and to vote them party?"

STAND BY YOUR PRESSES!

It is of the first importance to the cause that the Democratic papers of the State should be well sustained. Here they are:

Mountain Banner. Carolina Republican. Graham Democrat. Warrenton News. North Carolina Standard. Fayetteville Carolinian. Tarborough Southernor. Halifax Republican. Goldsborough Republican and Patriot. Wilmington Journal.

Democratic Pioneer. On the other hand, there are about twenty Whig its high character for dignity, on Friday last, by a papers in the State-eleven to twenty! A simple quarrel between Mr. Clemens of Alabama, and Mr. statement of such facts ought to be sufficient to in- Rhett, the disunionist, of South Carolina. Mr. Rhett. duce the Democrats in all quarters to rally to their it seems, took occasion to make a personal explanapresses, to increase their lists, and thus strengthen tion by way of reply to Mr. Clemens, who had spoken them for the great and important contest so near at of him in severe terms in the Senate, in December hand. The odds, it will be seen, are greatly against last; and in the course of this reply he exposed the us. The Democrats of the State are just as able as political windings and inconsistencies of the latter. cause. Suffer your faithful papers to languish, broth- a promise made to the Whigs of Alabama to support er Democrats, under an inadequate patronage, and let Gen. Taylor. Mr. Rhett, in the course of his explathe Whigs at the same time sustain theirs and in- nation, also alluded to the fact that Mr. Clemens had crease them, and you will see the result, perhaps when charged him with "treason" and "knavery." Mr. it is too late. Stand by your papers, and especially Clemens replied in violent terms. He said, among your local ones. Every reading Democrat in the other things, that he would add to the words "traiter"

SERVED US RIGHT.

paper printed within our own borders.

A subscriber, writing to us from Edgecombe, makes | Whigs, "a foul lie, unmitigated and unredeemed a remittance to cover his arrearages, and adds:

"So I have paid you up for my own paper, and the other \$4 I send is for two new subscribers, which ! have got for you for not paying up sooner for myself,

as I ought to have done. That is what we call eloquence, worthy of old Edgecombe in her palmiest days. Our subscriber has served us exactly right, and we have no complaint to make. But, seriously, if every subscriber we have would just take a little trouble and procure us another subscriber, we should soon be in a condition to speak to every neighborhood in North-Carolina. Try it, friends-it will benefit the cause, perhaps, as much as it will us. Now is the time to scatter the documents and newspapers among the people.

DELAWARE FOR SCOTT.

The Whig members of the Legislature of Delaware and lose the public confidence with the public tehave nominated Gen. Scott as their first choice for spect. but say nothing about his political principles. They also pronounce him the "country's best soldier."

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, and Delaware have all spoken out for Scott; and these States can cast, of themselves, almost enough votes to ensure his nomination in Convention. We hesitate not to predict that every free State will, in Convention, vote for Scott.

What say Southern Whigs to these developments? Are they ready to go for this "statesman," who, as the Boston Post well says, will run over the track 'arm in arm with Seward "?

We publish to-day a call for a meeting of the Democrats of Johnston, to be held in Smithfield on Tuesday of March Court. Our friends in that County As he came down the alley toward his carriage, 2 have attained their present commanding position only by the most constant exertion and sleepless vigilance; and they can maintain it in no other way than by harmony and continued watchfulness. Let them close posed to be unerring; but on this occasion the marks up their columns as the day of battle approaches, and man's sight was dim. It was midnight, and he fired determine that nothing shall divide them. We have labored with them for years in the good cause, and fatal trigger his nerve failed him, and his ball flew we take a deep interest in their movements. It is wide of its mark. He refused to speak, to explain to give his reasons, or to reveal the names of his felneither our business nor our purpose to attempt to dictate to them; but we may address them, we trust, buried in the garden of the Elysee. The President in the language of friendship, and appeal to them to continued his route and arrived at Mrs. Howard's guard well, by harmony and a spirit of concord and without further mishap." concession, the ascendency in that County which they have so nobly won. " United, we stand; di-

The Register, in reply to a recent article of State. We shall give some extracts from this letter ours on the subject of premiums on State bonds, says in our next, and shall also take occasion to do justice the Standard has claimed "as a particular merit in to the position occupied by the Democracy of that the existing State Administration, that a condition of State. things has transpired under it, which would have been brought about under any other." The Standard has done no such thing. The Register has perverted and misrepresented our remarks, as it frequently does. We shall not repeat what we said, as our readers no doubt remember it. We deal only in facts-the field

National Bank was necessary, but who now perceive. SIGNS OF THE TIMES. A "True Whig," writing in the last Greensh tion as follows:

"Our correspondent, "A True Whig," laviled comments upon his suggestion of a western conver tion of Whigs at Salisbury. We are not now prepar the Raleigh Convention. That is the place, in our judgment, for the settlement unto the day is the end thereof;" and we shall then be ready to meet it in any

On the other hand, several of the Whig papers of We give these "signs of the times" for the infor-

mation of our readers and as a matter of news. The Whig Convention, which is to assemble in this City next month, will have its hands full. Will that Con. vention nominate a man who will "fish on both sides of the stream " for votes; or will they put in the field a candidate in favor—as the Bulletin says—of a pol icy and measures which will lead to the "tearing a of the foundations of the government "? Time will By the way, what does the Register now think of

the hint we threw out, a few weeks since, that the Whie leaders would have in the field more than one candidate for Governor?

MESSRS, CLEMENS AND RHETT The Senate of the United States was wounded in State owes it to his cause to take some Democratic and "knave," the epithet of "coward"; and he proceeded to denounce Mr. Rhett as a " base slanderer," a " stingless viper," &c., &c. He also declared the charge that he owed his seat to a bargain with the by the slightest semblance of truth."

The late quarrel between Messrs. Stanly and Giddings, in the House, was bad enough, in all conscience; but such language as the above, in the Senate, is worse. We have no particlar fancy for either Mr. Clemens or Mr. Rhett, but we do not, therefore, single them out for censure. We regret such conduct, because they are Southern men, and because they

The floor of the Senate is no place to settle personal difficulties. Let such gentlemen, if they will use such language, do it elsewhere, and abide the consequences personally. Senators may rest assured that if scenes like these are repeated, and become common to their chamber, they will fall from their high position in the estimation of the people,

We suppose, according to " the code," that Messis. Clemens and Rhett must now fight.

BONAPARTE SHOT AT.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the attempt, which, it appears, really was made to shoot Louis Napoleon: "You have doubtless heard that the President has been three times shot at. I have never been able to trace these reports to any reliable source till yesterday. I have been fortunate enough to learn the particulars of a last attempt from a near relative of an eye-wilness. The information is, I know, exact, and I do not hesitate, therefore, to put it in print. If it were a mere idle rumor I should not think it worth while to give it currency. On Thursday night, the 22d inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, the President was leaving the Elysee to pay a visit to Mrs. Howard, his mistress. Some six or eight officers were with him. chasseur de Vincennes, stationed at the gate, levelle his short rifle, took aim and fired. The ball whistled past Napoleon's head, slightly grazing the hair. The

aim of the chasseur (sharpshooter) is usually sup-

round an angle of the palace: besides this, he knew

that destiny hung upon his arm, and as he drew the

low-conspirators, if he had any. He was shot and

We tender our thanks to the Hon. Harry Hibbard, member of the House from New Hampshire, for a copy of his : _mirable letter to the Democracy of that

The Russian Government is erecting, in Hungary monuments in commemoration of the Russian and Austrian victories. This is infamous, but it becomes a government which trampled out the life of Poland, and made it a crime in her sons to learn the language of their fatherland.

The recent Indiana Whig State Convention passed Resolutions instructing their Delegates in the Whig Scott stock appears to be still rising.